DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-611406
DERWENT-WEEK: 200261

TITLE: Liquid crystal display and electronic device

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PATENT-ASSIGNEE: SEIKO EPSON CORP[SHIH]

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998JP-0160866 (June 9, 1998) , 1998JP-0096497 (April 8, 1998)
, 1998JP-0023656 (February 4, 1998) , 1998JP-0157622 (June 5, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2002196350 A	July 12, 2002 October 21, 1999	N/A J	008 052	G02F 001/1343
WO 9953368 A1	February 25, 2000	N/A	025	G02F 001/1335
JP 2000056294 A	March 3, 2000 August 16, 2000	N/A N/A	016 000	G02F 001/133
JP 2000066199 A	October 17, 2000 May 11, 2001	N/A N/A	000 017	G02F 001/1335
CN 1263608 A	February 26, 2001	N/A	000	G02F 001/1335
JP 11545646 X				
JP 2001125096 A				G02F 001/1335
KR 2001013384 A				G02F 001/1335
				G02F 001/1335

DESIGNATED-STATES: JP US

APPLICATION-DATA:

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JP2002196350A	Div ex	1999JP-0545646	April 7, 1999
JP2002196350A	N/A	2001JP-0330670	April 7, 1999
WO 9953368A1	N/A	1999WO-JP01864	April 7, 1999
JP2000056294A	N/A	1999JP-0023716	February 1, 1999
JP2000066199A	N/A	1999JP-0100295	April 7, 1999
CN 1263608A	N/A	1999CN-0800473	April 7, 1999
JP 11545646X	N/A	1999JP-0545646	April 7, 1999
JP 11545646X	N/A	1999WO-JP01864	April 7, 1999
JP 11545646X	Based on	WO 9953368	N/A
JP2001125096A	Div ex	1999JP-0545646	April 7, 1999
JP2001125096A	N/A	2000JP-0187916	April 7, 1999
KR2001013384A	N/A	1999KR-0711383	December 3, 1999

INT-CL (IPC): G02B005/00; G02B005/20 ; G02F001/133 ; G02F001/1335 ; G02F001/13357 ; G02F001/1343 ; G02F001/1365 ; G02F001/1368 ; G09F009/00 ;
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RELATED-ACC-NO: 1999-479505;1999-479506 ;1999-611407

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9953368A
BASIC-ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - Ambient light incident to a polarizer (105) passes
through a liquid crystal layer (103) and transparent electrodes (115). After reflected by a reflector film (116), the light passes through the liquid crystal layer (103) and the polarizer 9105) again and exits. The process provides reflection type display. Reflective films (116) corresponding to transparent electrodes (115) are arranged at spaced intervals.

ADVANTAGE - Contrast is maintained by preventing the light passing through the
spaces between the transparent electrodes (115) from being reflected outside.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/14

TITLE-TERMS:
LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY ELECTRONIC DEVICE

DERWENT-CLASS: P81 P85 U14 W05

CLIPPEDIMAGE= JP406313890A

PAT-NO: JP406313890A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 06313890 A

TITLE: BACK PLATE FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURE THEREOF

PUBN-DATE: November 8, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME
FUKUYOSHI, KENZO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
TOPPAN PRINTING CO LTD N/A

APPL-NO: JP05102124

APPL-DATE: April 28, 1993

INT-CL (IPC): G02F001/1343;G02B005/02 ;G02F001/1335 ;G02F001/1335

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide a rear plate for a liquid crystal display device and a method for the manufacture of the plate, ensuring freedom from a display defect
while maintaining the advantage of a reflective type liquid crystal display device, and a wide angle of visibility, regardless of the position of an external illuminant, and having the capability to show a bright screen.

CONSTITUTION: The major section of a back plate is composed of a glass substrate 1, a rectangular metal reflecting film 2 and light scattering film 3 laid in order at such a position as corresponding to a picture element pattern
on the substrate 1, a stripe type transparent electrode 4 corresponding to the

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on the substrate 1, a stripe type transparent electrode 4 corresponding to the
line or column of a matrix laid on the substrate 1 having the films 2 and 3 and
composed of a plurality of picture elements. In this case, the film 2 has an
independent pattern form corresponding to the picture element pattern. Thus,
even if shortcircuit takes place between the film 2 and a plurality of transparent electrodes, other electrodes are not actuated even at the time of
driving liquid crystal under the application of voltage to a transparent electrode at a shortcircuit position. Also, an incident beam is evenly scattered and emitted due to the existence of the film 3.

active matrix LCD